

MURDER.

Lima, formerly so unenviable in her reputation for the scene of barbarous murders and assassinations, up to the past week, been endeavoring to throw a veil over the past; but an event occurred here upon the 23rd ult. which called the utmost attention and dismay. Dr. Gallagher, an old friend of the writer, was returning at an early hour of the evening to his house, situated in the very heart of the city, when he was stopped by two men in disguise, and before assistance could be procured fatally stabbed. The assassins, evi-

in the employ of some enemy of the regime, was shot off quickly without attempting a plunder, and the police arrived at the spot some 10 minutes after the occurrence. The most active steps were taken by the government and the municipal authorities to prevent the very apprehension of the innocent bystanders and perpetrators of the crime, but as without success. There appears to be no doubt as to the motives of the murderers, as Dr. Gallaga had said that very day gained a most important result by which a prominent family of Lima was destroyed.

BANK ROBBERY.
Another sensation was the robbery from the Bank of Peru of over fifty thousand dollars in gold. The directors of the bank, carelessly enough, had been in the habit of handling over large quantities of gold bills to a firm of lithographers in the city for the purpose of having the false fronts of the notes.

of these lithographers quietly abstracted a portion of the package last sent to the office, distributed bills among his friends, rapidly converted the into gold and jewels, and disappeared. His accomplices have been secured, but the chief actor doubtless far away. The bank recovered about of the money stolen, but has been obliged to re-

From the 13th of January to the 19th of June this year thirteen ships left Macao for Callao, bringing on board 6,170 coolies under contract for labor in Peru. Of these vessels—five Polares, six Tumbes, and two Callaos—three were burned off the coast of China, and the unfortunate Chinese, 635 in number nearly all perished in flames. A vessel, called the Ro-sala, arrived a few days since, having lost but twelve Chinamen during a voyage of eighty days, out of the 421

Reference was made in my last despatch to the unpopularity of the Papal delegate to Peru on account of the active part he took in recent political disturbances. To such a degree was this animosity carried that a standing committee of Congress addressed a

representation to the government inquiring as to the truth of a report that the delegate received from the Executive. Before the adjournment of the Interior could make a reply Monsenor Vennu published the correspondence held with the Foreign Office on the subject, from which it appeared that the government actually conferred a pension of £1000 upon him; but the delegate convinced that it would be discontinued, a copied the promise of declining any further pecuniary favor and returned to the Treasury the money he had already received. The disclosure of the King's promise to Monsenor Vennu was received with dismay from the government to which he accredited did not operate in favor of the Apostolic Legation.

CHILE.

The New Government—Dr. Irarrázabal. Dr. Federico Errázuriz was inaugurated President of Chile with great pomp on the 15th of October. His Cabinet consists of Eulogio Altamirano, Secretary of State; Camilo E. Cobo, Minister of Finance; Adon Cisternas, Minister of Justice and Religion; Ambro Pinto, Minister of War and Marine. These are all members of the Radical party. The political festivities were greatly interrupted by heavy showers of rain.

A great fire took place in Valparaiso, near the Municipal aid, which destroyed over half a million dollars' worth of property. A strong north wind blowing at the time threatened the entire destruction of the business part of the town. The assistance of the wind and the efforts of the fire department saved the city.

FIENDISH OUTRAGE.

Three Men of Savannah, Ga., Probably
doomed by a Band of Black Assassins—The
Bodies Hidden and the Murderers at
Large—A Faithful Negro, Stone-
wall Jackson, Gives Informa-
tion of the Bloody Deed.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 23. 1891.

The rumors which agitated the city last week to the effect that three of our citizens had been murdered, yesterday morning, across the border in South Carolina, proved to be too horribly true. Three persons supposed to be murdered were known in Savannah, and the excitement provoked by the report of their horrible butchery has been very intense. The victims are Mr. Louis B. Montmolin, Mr. W. A. Kent and Mr. Henry S. Montmolin, and the circumstances of the murder are as follows:

Mr. De Montmolin is the owner of a rice plantation in South Carolina, near the Savannah-Charleston Railroad bridge, about fourteen miles above this city, and it appears that last year he rented it to a Mr. Zetler, formerly of Effingham county, Georgia. It is said that Mr. De Montmolin this year notified Mr. Zetler that he wished his tenants to premises, which Zetler refused to do, so that they thereupon had a violent quarrel, and Zetler was informed that he would be forced

leave. Another account says that De Montmolin stated to his tenant that he must not sublet the place or any part of it to negroes. Zetter, it is said, was not a tenant, but a squatter, and he paid no attention to either notice, and continued as if the place were his own. The squatters grew out of an attempt on the part of the owner to enforce his demand. So, thing over a week ago De Montmolin went to plantation and forcibly ejected Zetter and a number of negroes whom he had employed in cultivation. In that neighborhood there is no magistracy, and a number of negroes agreed to return and work for De Montmolin on the same terms they had made with Zetter. As soon as quiet order seemed to be restored De Montmolin returned to Savannah. Three or four days ago, however, negroes who had abandoned the plantation with Zetter decided to return and drive off their companions who remained to work for De Montmolin. As soon as the latter named gentleman heard of

Intended attack he immediately left the city, accompanied by Mr. W. A. Kent and Henry Sizer, there being no house on the plantation, they camped in an old

CONFEDERATE RIFLE PIT,

which they proceeded to repair and strengthen in order to resist an attack should the negroes attempt to make one. And subsequent events proved that their precautions were really needed. The story

then proceeded into room, where the murder is told by a colored man named St. wall Jackson, one of Be Montmollin's servants, who seems that this man was in camp with his employer and his companions on Saturday night, and on Sunday morning he went down to the river to catch some fish for breakfast. While thus occupied on Sunday morning he heard a

ROAR OF MUSKETRY

in the direction of the camp, where he had left three white gentlemen sleeping. He says that from the noise made by the discharge of the guns

Sunday morning he went down to the river to catch
 some fish for breakfast. While tans occupied
 terday morning he heard a
 BOAR OF MUSKETRY
 in the direction of the camp, where he had left
 three white gentlemen sleeping. He says that fr
 the noise made by the unclaring of the guns

is of the impression that there were at least a hundred shots fired. Hastening immediately to the shore, Stenhouse saw that the boat had been overturned. He had walked a few yards he heard such a shouting and cursing that he was afraid to proceed any further. Knowing that the other men were in the boat, he ran back to the river bank and concealed himself in the bushes.

From his place of refuge he heard all commotion, shouts, cheers and curses, and soon after coming to the shore he saw the boat overturned. He entered and guarding Mr. de Montanolin and Mr. Keane who were profusely bleeding from their wounds. They carried these men some distance down the river. After a few minutes they were separated, some of them returning toward the river.

pit: the others, jumping into a number of small boats, rowed out of sight down the river. A few minutes later, the boat in which Jackson was sitting took the boats the river makes a bend to the north-east. From this point to where Jackson was seated, the boat was empty. The boatman, however, said the words "No Oo Bullion, from which it is inferred that Mr. De Montmolin and his co-conspirators had been in the boat. The boatman's purpose it cannot be known—unless, perhaps, they bury them in some out-of-the-way place. For this party of assassins were out of sight, Jackson said, as he was about to get up and go on up the river some distance he found a boat which pulled himself across to Furgberg. He was accompanied by two men, one of whom he recognized as having been from the Carolina state, and when the steamer Rook made the landing he and his companions went on board.

It is from this Negro that the information above

the murder is obtained here, and as he is considered perfectly reliable all the necessary steps are being taken to bring the assassins to justice.

Mr. De Mopimolin is a young lawyer, having been admitted to the bar only a few months ago. Mr. Kent, who is known to be badly mutilated, if he is killed, is about twenty-six years of age and is a very popular member of the Cleeburne Rose company.

Mr. Henry Slyer, supposed to be killed, is about twenty-two years of age. He is well known in the city and was very highly esteemed.